

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 43 of 1897.]

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE
Week ending the 23rd October 1897.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	REMARKS.
BENGALI.					
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	" Bangavasi " ...	Calcutta	... 20,000		
2	" Basumatî " ...	Ditto	... .....	
3	" Hitaishi " ...	Ditto	... 800	19th October, 1897.	
4	" Hitavadi " ...	Ditto	... About 4,000		
5	" Mihir-o-Sudhakar " ...	Ditto	... 1,250		
6	" Sahachar " ...	Ditto	... About 500		
7	" Samay " ...	Ditto	... 8,000		
8	" Sanjivani " ...	Ditto	... 8,000		
9	" Som Prakash " ...	Ditto	... 800		
10	" Sulabh Samachar " ...	Ditto	... .....	16th ditto.	
<i>Daily.</i>					
1	" Banga Vidya Prakashika "	Ditto	... 300	18th, 19th and 21st October, 1897.	
2	" Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika."	Ditto	... 1,000	30th September and 17th to 21st October, 1897.	
3	" Samvad Prabhakar " ...	Ditto	... 1,132		
4	" Samvad Purnachandrodaya "	Ditto	... 200	15th and 18th to 21st October, 1897.	
5	" Sulabh Dainik " ...	Ditto	... Read by 3,000	16th, 20th and 21st October, 1897.	
HINDI.					
<i>Fortnightly.</i>					
1	" Marwari Gazette " ...	Ditto	... .....	
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	" Bharat Mitra " ...	Ditto	... 2,000		
2	" Hindi Bangavasi " ...	Ditto	... 10,000	4th October, 1897.	
PERSIAN.					
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	" Hublul Mateen " ...	Ditto	... 500	18th ditto.	
URDU.					
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	" Al Kunz " ...	Ditto	... .....	
2	" Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide."	Ditto	... 310	14th ditto.	
3	" General and Gauhariasfi "	Ditto	... 330	16th ditto.	
<i>Tri-weekly.</i>					
1	" Nusrat-ul-Islam " ...	Ditto	... .....	
BENGALI.					
BURDWAN DIVISION.					
<i>Fortnightly.</i>					
1	" Pallivasi " ...	Kalna	... .....	17th ditto,	
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	" Bankura Darpan " ...	Bankura	... 500	16th ditto.	
2	" Bankura Hitaishi " ...	Ditto	... .....	
3	" Burdwan Sanjivani " ...	Burdwan	... 250		
4	" Chinsura Vartavaha " ...	Chinsura	... 620		
5	" Education Gazette " ...	Hooghly	... 1,280		
BENGALI.					
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.					
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	" Murshidabad Hitaishi " ...	Murshidabad	... 696		
2	" Pratikar " ...	Ditto	... 603		

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	REMARKS.
	URIYA.				
	<i>Weekly.</i>				
1	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamra in the Central Provinces.	.....	1st September, 1897.	
2	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore	190	2nd ditto.	
3	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Ditto	309	1st ditto.	
4	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack	480	4th ditto.	
	HINDI.				
	<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipur	About 600		
	<i>Weekly.</i>				
1	"Aryavarta" ...	Dinapur	1,000		
	URDU.				
	<i>Weekly.</i>				
1	"Akbar-i-Al Punch" ...	Bankipur	500		
2	"Gaya Punch" ...	Gaya	400		
3	"Tah Zeeb" ...	Patna	.....	
	BENGALI.				
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Gaur Varta" ...	Malda	.....	
	BENGALI.				
	<i>Weekly.</i>				
1	"Hindu Ranjika" ...	Boalia, Rajshahi	243		
2	"Rangpur Dikprakash" ...	Kakina, Rangpur	180	.....
	HINDI.				
	<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Darjeeling Mission ke Masik Samachar Patrika." ...	Darjeeling	700		
	BENGALI.				
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Faridpur Hitaishini" ...	Faridpur	.....	
2	"Kasipur Nivasi" ...	Kasipur, Barisal	315		
	<i>Weekly.</i>				
1	"Barisal Hitaishi" ...	Barisal	.....	
2	"Charu Mihir" ...	Mymensingh	900		
3	"Dacca Prakash" ...	Dacca	2,400		
4	"Sanjay" ...	Faridpur	.....	
5	"Saraswat Patra" ...	Dacca	About 500		
	ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
	<i>Weekly.</i>				
1	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca	500		
	BENGALI.				
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Tripura Hitaishi" ...	Comilla	.....	
	<i>Weekly.</i>				
1	"Sansodhini" ...	Chittagong	120		
	BENGALI.				
	<i>Assam.</i>				
1	"Paridarshak-o-Srihattavasi" ...	Sylhet	.....	
2	"Silchar" ...	Silchar, Cachar	.....	



I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 20th October says that while Lord Lansdowne and Sir Henry Brackenbury stated in their evidence before the Welby Commission that the frontier defences were nearly complete and would require very little more expenditure, Sir George White in his late speech at Simla said that the frontier operations of the Government of India were only just beginning, and would not come to a close till the wild frontier tribes were civilised. According to His Excellency, the whole frontier region from Chitral to Beluchistan will have to be subjugated, and the savage Pathans will have to be civilised. But where is the money required for all this to come from? India will not be able to supply it. The writer agrees with the *Pioneer* that the Viceroy should make haste to contradict Sir George White, lest he too should be thought to be a supporter of the policy chalked out by the Commander-in-Chief. Lord Elgin should lose no time in telling the public the real cause of the present frontier imbroglio.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 20th, 1897.

The frontier policy according to Sir George White.

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II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

2. A correspondent of the *Bankura Darpan* of the 16th October complains that though information of the death by drowning of a little child of Babu Bhupati Charan Biswas of Dakshinbar within the jurisdiction of

A case of death by drowning in the Bankura district.
the Katulpur thana, in the Bankura district, was first lodged in the thana by the village chaukidar and a servant of the bereaved gentleman by 10 or 11 o'clock on the morning of the 16th September last, the men at the police-station took no notice of the matter till a written information was sent by the village panchayat, when an investigation was held so late as the afternoon of the 18th September, the dead body having in the meantime completely decomposed. The delay in burning the dead body seriously inconvenienced the gentleman's family, as the worship of the family god could not be performed till the ceremony was over. To remove such delay and inconvenience, either a panchayat or some resident in each village should be empowered to hold investigations in cases of death by drowning and snake-bite.

BANKURA DARPAN,
Oct. 16th, 1897.

3. One Pitambar Biswas writing in the same paper says that Ujjali Bagdini, wife of Nafar Metya, of village Champatala near Gopalnagar, in the Vishnupur subdivision of the Bankura district, was enticed away by a cooly recruiter so long ago as the month of Sravan of the last Bengali year, and nothing was known about her till she lately wrote a letter informing her relatives that she was fraudulently sent up as a cooly to the Napuk tea-garden in Assam. The youngest child of the woman died from sorrow for its mother, and her old husband has been weeping incessantly all this time, and is not expected to live long.

BANKURA DARPAN.

A cooly case

4. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 19th October comments upon the *Times'* statement regarding the teaching of History in Indian schools. If Reuter is correct, the *Times* must have lost its head. It wants to

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 19th, 1897.

prohibit the teaching of History in Indian schools. Should a law be passed to bring about this result? If the teaching of History is objectionable, it is English historians who are at fault. Sir George Birdwood has written about Sivaji, Sir William Hunter about Akbar, Wheeler on the Mahabharat, Elphinstone and Wilson about Asok, Mill about Chandra Gupta, and Malleson about many things. Tod has written about the Rajputs, and Cunningham about the Sikhs. It is history written by Englishmen that is taught in Indian schools. Does the *Times* fear that India under the Hindus and Musalmans was far better off than she is under the English? Why else is it so much afraid of a comparative study of History in Indian schools and colleges? In the writer's opinion, under English rule, with all its defects, India is on the whole better off than she was in the past. There is nothing which cannot excite the excitable.

Will you pluck down the moon because it disturbs the peace of the dog? The historical text-books taught in Indian schools and colleges are all approved by the Government. The *Times* has made itself ridiculous in the eye of the public by its comments upon the teaching of History in Indian schools.

HITAISHI,
Oct. 19th, 1897.

5. The *Hitaishi* of the 19th October says that the secret of the *Times'* strictures on the teaching of Indian History in Indian schools is that Sir William Hunter, the writer of the *Times'* article on Indian affairs, is the author of a school history of India which having been for several years a text-book for the Entrance Examination has been supplanted some years since. It is no wonder that Sir William should lose his temper at the loss of an income of twenty-five thousand rupees a year and denounce the teaching of Indian History in Indian schools.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Oct. 16th, 1897.

6. The *Sulabh Samachar* of the 16th October says that it was only for a few days, after many representations had been made, that the waggons at the Upper Circular Road platform, into which sweepings are deposited, were removed at midday, and the platform was swept. But the old practice of removing the waggons so late as the evening has again been reverted to, in utter disregard of the health and comfort of the neighbourhood. Such a state of things would not have been allowed to exist long in a European quarter. The Calcutta Municipality is requested to attend to the matter, if not from a sense of duty, at least out of pity for the unfortunate residents. Besides removing the waggons by midday, the Municipality should furnish them with a covering of some sort, and cause tar to be burnt near the platform all the time that the waggons remain there.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Oct. 16th, 1897.

7. The *Sulabh Samachar* of the 16th October says that though the Government and the well-to-do people of India are answerable to God for the large number of deaths which took place in the course of the late famine, the Government will notwithstanding receive the Almighty's blessings for having saved millions of human beings from premature death. The British Government has won the loyalty and submission of the Indians more effectually by its distribution of food during the late distress than it could by its countless hosts, rifles and cannon.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

TAHZEEB,
Oct. 16th, 1897.

8. The *Tahzeeb* of the 16th October is at a loss to understand what led the *Times* newspaper to suppose that the present unrest in India is due to the teaching of History in Indian schools and colleges. As a matter of fact, the teaching of History has nothing to do with the present unrest. History does not tell Indians that the English Government is a bad Government. Of course it is said, regarding the Muhammadan period in some of the histories which are taught in Indian schools, that the Muhammadan rulers oppressed the Hindus, and such teaching has made those Bengali-Hindus, who have risen to a higher social level by reading in English schools, hostile only to the Musalmans. Where there is such a Bengali-Hindu, there is a Hindu-Musalman quarrel. And whenever such a Hindu succeeds in creating a quarrel with the Musalmans, he tries by all means in his power to persuade the Government to punish the Musalmans, and, failing in his endeavours, he blames Government as showing undue favour to the Musalmans. The above will show that the teaching of History under the present system is the cause of hostility between Hindus and Musalmans, but not the cause of the present unrest in the country which is due entirely to the following causes:—

- (1) No adequate punishment is inflicted upon those Europeans who kill natives like cats and dogs.
- (2) India is overtaxed.

(3) Almost all big appointments under Government are the monopoly of Englishmen.

(4) Even in this year of severe famine food-grains are being freely exported from the country by foreign merchants.

These are the grievances against which the Indians are loudly crying. And if they are removed, an expression of loyalty and joy louder than the expression of discontent will be heard everywhere in India.

9. The Government, observes the *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 18th October, should take the *Times of India* to task and give it a warning. The Anglo-Indian paper has raised the cry of "rebellion," and ever and anon

that cry is in its mouth. It was the first to raise the cry of "rebellion" in the Poona crisis. The arrest and confession of Damodar has given it an opportunity to cast its net wider, and charge the whole of Maharashtra with a seditious conspiracy. The paper smelt sedition and conspiracy even in the conduct of several native regiments engaged in the frontier expedition, but its mischievous statement has been contradicted by the *Pioneer*. To tell the truth, the *Times of India* is embarrassing the Government by its foolish and mischievous cry of "rebellion." The Advocate-General of Bombay ought to see whether the *Times of India* can or cannot be prosecuted for treason.

10. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 19th October has the following:—

The Times on the Tilak trial.

The Times is satisfied with the sentence passed on Mr. Tilak. "The Brahmins of the Deccan," observes that paper, "have long been adepts in the art of stirring up sedition and discontent without committing themselves to phrases of so definite a kind as must immediately bring them within the grasp of the law. Of late some of them have been pursuing this practice with increasing audacity. They seemed to think that, so long as they veiled their seditious exhortations under familiar conventional phrases dear to European Radicalism, the patience of the Government would have no limits. It was time to undeceive them. The conviction of a man of Tilak's birth and rank will probably teach them to be a little more cautious for the future. We must hope that it will have this result, and thereby save the Government of India from the unpleasant necessity of being obliged to have recourse to more stringent measures of a legislative order."

The Times, it appears from the above, is firmly opposed to the "familiar conventional phrases dear to European Radicalism." No Radical paper has, however, been known to have been punished for using such phrases and expressions, and even the *Times* would not dare to suggest punishment for the Radical papers in England. The *Times* is fully acquainted with the tone of the writings of Radical papers of the type of *Truth* and the *Daily Chronicle*, but it has never been known to have protested against it. In the opinion of the *Times*, Mr. Tilak has been punished for seditious writings after the fashion of the Radical Press, published in the *Kesari*. This Radical tone, the *Times* itself confesses, does not come within the purview of the law, and has so long been far from subjecting a journalist to prosecution or punishment. It is, therefore, quite impossible for the *Times* to resist the conclusion that the writings in the *Kesari* have rather been forced to bear a seditious construction. Mr. Tilak has been punished for writings which have never been and can never be held punishable by the law. He has, that is to say, been punished for writings for which no Radical editor in England would be punished. To tell the truth, the *Times* has in a manner unwittingly pleaded in Mr. Tilak's defence.

But the *Times* goes farther. "The conviction," it observes, "of a man of Tilak's birth and rank will probably teach them to be a little more cautious for the future." This is exactly what Sir John Gorst said in Parliament by way of defending the Government's Manipur policy. We cannot, however, agree with the *Times*. The *Times* would have us believe that Mr. Tilak has been severely punished because he is a great man, and that it is his greatness that the Government aimed at. We do not perceive any distinction made by the Government between great and small in its policy of press prosecution. This is borne out by the fact that the obscure editor and proprietor of the *Pratap*

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 18th, 1897.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 19th, 1897.

have been far more severely punished than Mr. Tilak. The Government's policy is rigorous, but there is uniformity or impartiality in its rigour. There is nothing to induce us to believe that in prosecuting Mr. Tilak the Government had for its object the teaching of a lesson to the low by punishing the high. We cannot even dream that Mr. Justice Strachey was influenced by any political consideration in his trial of the case. The *Times* has been misled in its comments upon the Tilak case, and is trying to mislead others. To tell the truth, the Tory paper has done great injustice to the Bombay Government and the Bombay High Court. It has virtually written not against Mr. Tilak, but against the Government and the High Court of Bombay. The conduct of the *Times* has surprised us.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 19th, 1897.

11. In the opinion of the *Englishman*, observes the same paper, it is sedition to find fault with the decision in the Tilak case. By way of threatening the native papers, it says that "the little comedy of the Natus" may

be re-enacted in Bengal. The Anglo-Indian paper devoutly wishes that a few Bengali editors may be arrested and deported like the Natu brothers. It seems that the Anglo-Indian editors are convinced that none among them can be prosecuted or punished for sedition. *Capital*, the other day, freely gave expression to this conviction. It is, however, not sedition to criticise the decision in the Tilak case fairly and in a reasonable manner even if a thousand Anglo-Indian papers of the stamp of the *Englishman* should say that it is sedition to do this.

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMVADVAHAKA,
Sept. 2nd, 1897.

12. The *Samvadvahika* of the 2nd September is of opinion that the crops of the past year having failed, both the zamindar and the raiyats are entitled to a remission of revenue and rent, and that the Government ought to

perform the honourable part of its duty of remission with courage and devotion, actuated mainly by disinterested motives of public good and general relief of a large number of Her Majesty's loyal and peaceful subjects.

UTKAL DIPAK,
Sept. 4th, 1897.

13. The *Utkaldipika* of the 4th September writes in the same strain, and gives a list of remissions of revenue granted in past years. The writer observes that in the face of innumerable precedents in the past, there is no

reason whatever for the Government to shirk its duty in the present year, when the people of Orissa are tiding over a dire calamity that has made them penniless in every way. There were two or more partial failures of crops before the present distress began, and both the zamindars and the raiyats faced them in their usual spirit of resignation. Government knows this, as also the acute nature of the distress through which the people are passing. If the zamindars as a body have not applied for remission, it is because they are loyal, and are therefore afraid to disturb the equanimity of Government by combination and organization, which might be misconstrued in various ways. The zamindars have incurred heavy debts to meet the Government demand of revenue, and Government must now come to their help. The writer closes his article with a pathetic appeal to the Divisional Commissioner and the District Collectors to bring the matter to the notice of Government for decision at an early date.

UTKALDIPAKA.

The Orissa Commissioner on the
Orissa Settlement.

14. Referring to the submission of completion reports by the Director of Land Records to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division in connection with the Orissa Settlement, the same paper observes that the Revenue Commissioner should not have been so long excluded from the sphere of Settlement operations, and that his connection with the Department is too late to be productive of any good result, and that he will have simply to say ditto to what has been done for him by the Settlement Officers. The writer suggests that the Commissioner may call for the zamindars one by one, and learn from them in detail what objections they have to the present proceedings of the Settlement Department.

15. Referring to the control and management of the religious endowments in the Tributary States of Orissa, the same paper points out that the principle of religious non-interference observed by the Christian Government in British India, cannot apply to those States, and it is the duty of the Chiefs or Rajas of those States to look after the endowments with that care which is required both for their preservation and for their control. The writer has come to know that the Managers of Wards' estates do not pay that attention to this branch of their duty which it deserves, and suggests that the control of these endowments should be made over to the Ranis concerned during the minority of the Rajas, if the Managers are unwilling to dabble in religious matters from considerations of policy.

Religious endowments in the Tributary States.

UTKALDIPKA,
Sept. 4th, 1897.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd October 1897.

W-2102-11-0003 and 11-0002-0001